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This is an

REA Co-op



WHAT IT MEANS TO YOU TO BE A MEMBER:

- 1. Non-Profit Service.** An REA co-op is organized for service to its members, not for profit to investors. This means service to you at cost.
- 2. Consumers Will Own System When Paid For.** The cost of any electric system, whether owned by a power company or by a co-op, eventually must be paid for out of the consumers' pockets. But in a co-op, when the consumer-members have once paid for the system it belongs to them jointly, and they have the benefit of lower rates.
- 3. Local Ownership—No Absentee Stockholders.** An REA co-op is owned and controlled locally, by the people who use it, not by absentee investors nor by the Government. You members elect the directors from among yourselves, and the board of directors is responsible to you, the members.
- 4. No Down Payment to Get Service.** You will not have to pay any money, except a small membership fee, to get the co-op line built to your place. Your co-op is financed with a Government loan which it pays back out of the money it collects for service.
- 5. No Personal Liability.** Every REA co-op is incorporated under State law. No member is personally liable for the repayment of any part of the Government loan nor for any debt or obligation of the co-op. Your property cannot be attached to pay the debts of the co-op.
- 6. Democratic Control.** Every member has an equal vote in the control of the co-op enterprise. This is real democracy.

YOU CAN AFFORD TO MAKE FULL USE OF

Low-Cost Electricity

CHECK the list of typical farmstead applications of electricity below, and see how cheap electric service is.

Your co-op electric bill will show you how many kilowatt-hours of electricity you use each month, and the rate at which you are paying for them. You will thus be able to figure about how much 1 kilowatt-hour costs you, and how cheaply you can operate your equipment.

Contrast your electric costs with the cost of ice, gasoline, oil, kerosene, and plain elbow grease (which also takes time) to do the same jobs by hand or by other means. You'll be surprised at the economy of electricity.

IN THE FARM HOME KW.-HR. CONSUMPTION

Clock	2 per month
Coffee maker	5 per month
Dish washer	2 1/2 per month
Fan (household)	2 per month
Fan (kitchen)	5 to 8 per month
Freezer	125 per month (per 20 cubic-foot box)
Heater (glowing or radiant)	1 per hour of use
Heating pad	1/2 per hour of use
House heating (oil burner)	25 per month
Iron (hand)	5 per month
Ironing machine	10 per month
Lighting	20 per month
Radio	8 per month
Range	100 per month
Refrigerator	25 to 30 per month (for 8 cubic-foot box)
Roaster	40 per month
Sewing machine	1/2 per month
Toaster	3 per month
Vacuum cleaner	2 per month
Waffle iron	2 per month
Washing machine	3 per month
Water heater	240 to 350 per month

ON THE FARM

Barn ventilator	2 1/2 per cow per month (variable)
Barn type hay drier	30 to 80 per ton cured
Bottle washer	1/2 per 1,000 bottles
Brooder	1/2 to 3 per chick raised
Churn (5-gallon size)	1/2 to 1/2 per hour of operation
Clipper (for horse or cow)	10 per hour
Concrete mixer	1/2 per cubic yard of concrete
Corn sheller	3 to 7 per 100 bushels ear corn
Cream separator	1/2 per 1,000 pounds of milk
Dairy water heater	1 per 4 gallons heated
Electric fence	7 per month
Ensilage cutter	1 per ton ensilage
Farmstead lighting	30 to 50 per month
Fly screen or trap	5 per month
Grain elevator	4 per 1,000 bushel
Grain grinder	1/2 to 3 per 100 pounds ground
Grain, seed cleaner and grader	1 per 100 bushels
Green feed cutter and root shredder	2 per ton
Hay baler	2 1/2 per ton
Hay hoist	1/2 per ton
Hotbed	1 per square yard per day
Incubator	1 to 4 per 25 eggs set
Irrigation (surface)	2 to raise an inch of water 10 feet
Milking machine (portable)	1 1/2 per cow per month
Milking machine (pipe line)	2 1/2 per cow per month
Milk cooler	30 per 10 gals. milk daily, per month
Paint sprayer	1 1/2 per 1,000 square feet
Poultry house lighting	6 per 100 birds per month
Poultry water warmer	1 per day
Sheep shearer	2 to shear 100 sheep
Tool grinder	1/2 per hour of use
Ultraviolet lights for poultry	7 per 100 hens per month
Utility motor, small 1/2 horsepower	1/2 per hour of use
Utility motor, 3 and 5 horsepower	1 per horsepower per hour of use
Water pump (deep well)	1 1/2 per 1,000 gallons
Water pump (shallow well)	1 per 1,000 gallons
Wood saw	2 per cord of wood

You'll Want To Know . . .



Q. What's REA's place in the rural power field?

A. REA, a Government agency, lends money to groups of rural people, mainly cooperatives, to enable them to build rural electric lines, and buy or generate the electricity they need for their farms and homes. The money is loaned at low interest rates and paid back over a long period. REA, itself, is not in the business of generating or distributing power. It has helped more than a million farm families to get electric service.

Q. I know electricity makes farm life easier, but can it help me to make more money?

A. Yes; electricity when wisely used, is a money-maker for farmers. Electric power saves you hard hand labor and your time as well. Efficient, safe, reliable electric heat, light, and motive power will help you to increase production in many ways, regardless of what type of farming you do. It preserves food and reduces spoilage. It helps you to market a higher quality product that brings higher prices. With this added income, you and your family will be aided in buying those comforts and conveniences for which you have waited so long.

Q. How do these cooperative electric systems work?

A. You, as a member, have an equal voice and vote with others in your co-op's affairs. Members elect their own board of directors, which in turn engages an experienced manager to operate the business under the board's supervision and with the assistance and advice of REA.

When the co-op has paid its debt to the Government, you and your neighbors own your power system free and clear.

Q. Sounds fine, but do these cooperatives really work?

A. The record speaks for itself. As of April 30, 1945, the 908 REA borrowers, of whom 835 are farmer-owned cooperative systems, had built 418, 176 miles of line which were serving about 1,260,000 consumers. And as of March 31, 1945, these 908 borrowers had paid back \$90,874,628.17 to REA. Their loan schedules called for payment of only \$72,334,787.66 as of that date, so they are in good financial shape.

Q. Some of my neighbors and I tried for years to get electricity before REA came along. How do we know that the co-op will serve all of us now?

A. The REA program was set-up for service to all farm people, not to make money by serving a few. REA and its borrowers all over the country follow a policy of "area coverage"—of serving all the people in a rural area, not just those it is most profitable to serve.

Q. Is "area coverage" good business?

A. Certainly. Some expenses of running a power system are the same no matter how many families take the service, and the more families connected the smaller each one's share of these costs will be. Besides, a neighborhood is nearly always more prosperous if everybody in it has equal opportunity with everybody else. By and large, the areas still unelectrified are just as good credit risks for REA loans as the recently electrified areas were 10 years ago. One of the reasons for this is a recent amendment to the REA act providing lower interest rates and a longer amortization period.



Wiring Tips

WHEN you plan your farmstead wiring job be sure that you consider all of the uses you will some day make of electric service. Be sure that it is safe and adequate for future needs and that it complies with the rules of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Many rural people who do not plan ahead find it is often costly to rebuild their wiring system when it becomes inadequate to supply their needs.

You will need competent help in wiring your farmstead. Almost anyone handy with tools can string wires around the place, but it takes a good electrician to install the wiring safely

and adequately. If properly done, your farmstead wiring should be as safe and efficient in 15 or 20 years as it was the day it was completed. Do not forget your plug-in outlets. You will want one placed along the wall in most rooms at least every 20 linear feet of wall space. At no point along the wall should your appliances have to be plugged in more than 10 feet from an outlet.

Three good rules to follow in making the best use of your new electric servant are: First, plan your wiring with vision and foresight; have heavy enough wires and ample circuits to carry your estimated future power load and have a competent electrician do the work; second, before using, have it inspected by a competent inspector; third, make certain, by inspection, that any additions that you may make in the future on your wiring system are safe and adequate.

Plumbing Tips

THERE is nothing mysterious or difficult about the installation of a complete and efficient farm plumbing system.

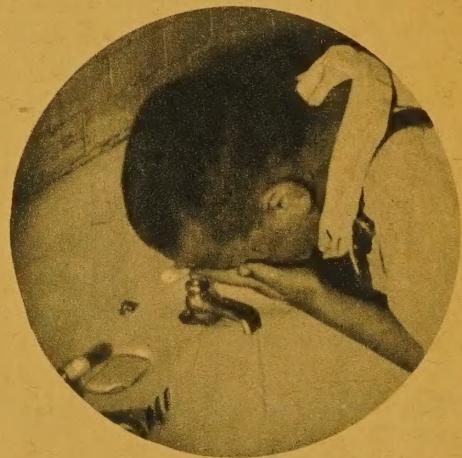
Three essentials for it are the water-pressure system, the plumbing fixtures, and the sewage system. The water-pressure system must be adequate for both present and future needs. It includes the automatic electric water pump and pressure tank (recommended minimum size is 350 gallons per hour) with water pipes extending to the house, barn, poultry house, farm shop and other outbuildings, hogpens, yard hydrant, and garden. Be sure to include an extra set of hot-water pipes and an electric hot-water heater in your house installation.

The plumbing fixtures include a kitchen sink, lavatory, toilet, tub, or shower; an extra wash basin and a set of hot and cold laundry faucets. The sewage system consisting of drain pipes, septic tank, and drain tile, should be watertight for a safe distance from the well.

Precautions should be taken against cold-weather damage to the plumbing system. Provision should be made for cutting off the water supply at the tank and draining the system to prevent freezing damage, if the house is unheated during cold weather, or if weather is unusually cold over an extended period. House pipes should be placed on inside walls if possible, or well insulated if on outside walls. All outside pipes and the pumping part of the pump must be below frost line.¹

Be sure to employ a competent contractor to do the job or get expert advice if you do it yourself.

¹Additional information can be found in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1950, Sewage and Garbage Disposal on the Farm, and Farmers' Bulletin No. 1448, Farmstead Water Supply.



ELECTRICITY FOR YOU

FAMILIES who are thinking about getting electricity should know the answers to certain questions.

They should know something about the organization that is to supply them with power. Is it dependable? Can they be sure of a satisfactory supply of power at low rates? This folder gives you information you'll want to have about your REA co-op.

How will you use your new source of power? Easy-to-read tables on inside pages give you average rates of consumption for dozens of kinds of electrical appliances and equipment. When you know your local electric rates you can easily figure the monthly cost of operating the equipment you'll want to use.

What about farmstead wiring? Plumbing? To make safe, full use of electricity you must have good wiring. The few tips on wiring on the inside pages will be helpful to you. And when you have electricity you can plan on getting modern plumbing. You'll find plumbing tips here well worth your attention.



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